

REMARKS

Claims 1-22 are pending in this application. Claim 22 is amended in several particulars for purposes of clarity in accordance with current Office policy, to assist the examiner and to expedite compact prosecution of this application. The Applicant appreciates the Examiner's indication of allowability concerning claims 2, 5, 6, and 14.

I. Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

A. The Examiner stated that Claim 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement as the claimed "step of said activation layer," is not disclosed in the application as filed.

Claim 22 does comply with the written description requirement as seen by the figures in their entirety, related disclosure and the original claims. However, in order to expedite compact prosecution of this application, claim 22 has been amended to delete the "step of said activation layer".

B. The Examiner stated that Claim 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

The Examiner states that in claim 22, line 1, "the step of said buffer layer," has no antecedent basis.

The Examiner also states that in claim 22, line 3, "the step of said activation layer," has no antecedent basis.

Claim 22 has been amended accordingly.

Entry of the foregoing amendments to claim 22 is proper under 37 C.F.R. 1.116(b) because those amendments simply respond to the issues raised in the final rejection, no new issues are raised, no further search is required, and the foregoing amendments are believed to remove the basis of the outstanding rejections and to place all claims in condition for allowance. The foregoing amendments, and explanations, could not have been made earlier because they are merely responsive to issues newly raised in Paper No. 200603. Further, the amendments to claim 22 are made as suggested by the Examiner.

II. Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

No claim is anticipated under 35 U.S.C. §102 (b) unless all of the elements are found in exactly the same situation and united in the same way in a single prior art reference. As mentioned in the **MPEP §2131**, "a claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference." *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987). Every element must be literally present, arranged as in the claim. *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co.*, 868

F.2d 1226, 9 USPQ2d 1913, 1920 (CAFC 1989). The identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the patent claim. *Id.*, “All words in a claim must be considered in judging the patentability of that claim against the prior art.” *In re Wilson*, 424 F.2d 1382, 165 USPQ 494, 496 (CCPA 1970), and MPEP 2143.03.

A. Claims 1 and 13 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by BUSTA (4,949,141). The Applicant respectfully traverses.

1. With regard to claims 1 and 13, the Examiner states that Busta discloses a thin film transistor comprising a buffer layer 12-32 formed on a substrate 10. On page 12 of the Examiner’s response, the Examiner clarifies that Busta’s layers 12 and 32 together form the claimed buffer.

Respectfully, the claim states “a buffer layer... said buffer layer having a step”. On the other hand in Busta, pixel element 12 and the drain layer 32 are separate from each other. Layers 12 and 32 are different from each other as one is a pixel element and the other is a drain layer, respectively. Therefore, 12 and 32 are two different layers. Therefore, both layers 12 and 32 should not be combined to anticipate the buffer layer of the present invention. As mentioned above in MPEP §2131, the identical invention must be disclosed, and respectfully here, Busta does not identically disclose a buffer layer as arranged in the claim.

Therefore respectfully, it is entirely clear that the drain layer 32 and the pixel element 12 cannot be construed as a buffer layer since the identical invention must be disclosed.

2. Concerning claims 1 and 13, since it is not clear that 12 and 32 of Busta forms the buffer layer, then it is not clear that the step is then half or less of the thickness sum of the activation layer.

In addition, if 12 and 32 are argued to be part of the buffer layer, then one can additionally argue that SiH 34 can also be part of the buffer layer. Then if that is so, then it is clear that the step is not half or less of the thickness sum of the activation layer as seen in claim 1 or up to half as in claim 13. Respectfully, one cannot pick and choose certain elements and ignore others especially if the Examiner is combining different elements from a reference.

B. Amended claims 4 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by BUSTA (4,949,141). The Applicant respectfully traverses.

1. Concerning claims 4 and 16, Busta fails to disclose *said activation layer comprising an excimer laser annealing polysilicon, and thickness of the gate insulation layer is at least 1,000 Å when a thickness of said excimer laser annealing polysilicon is 500 Å and step is 750 Å in said activation layer.*

The Examiner states that Busta discloses an activation layer comprising a polysilicon of 500 angstroms. However, looking at column 5, line 9, Busta states that element 36 is 500-1500 Angstroms. However, 36 is defined as a-n+Si:H (col. 5, lines 6-10), which is a hydrogenated amorphous silicon. A hydrogenated amorphous silicon is a non-crystalline form of Silicon, which is then not necessarily a polysilicon. Amorphous silicon is different than a polysilicon and so the

thickness is not disclosed. The identical invention is not disclosed by Busta.

C. Claims 1 and 13 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by ADACHI ET AL. (5,985,704). The Applicant respectfully traverses.

1. With regard to claims 1 and 13, the Examiner states the following: that Adachi et al. discloses a thin film transistor with a buffer layer 22 (12 in figure 1) formed on a substrate 21 (11); a 1000-1500 angstrom activation layer 13 (23 in figure 2) formed on said buffer layer 22 (12 in figure 1); and a 300 angstrom gate insulation layer 29 formed on said substrate 21 (11) including said activation layer 13 (23 in figure 2), with said buffer layer 22 (12 in figure 1) having a step "y" formed between a lower part of said activation layer 13 (23 in figure 2) and a part except said lower part of said activation layer 13 (23 in figure 2), the step "y" in the buffer layer 22 (12 in figure 1) being 80-500 angstroms thick and thus a half or less of the thickness sum (1000-1500 plus 300 angstroms) of said activation layer 23 (1000-1500 angstroms thick) and gate insulation layer 29 (300 angstroms thick). Note figures 1A-1E, 2A-E, column 4 lines 1-5 and 20-24, and column 8 lines 1-5, 18-24, and 41-55 of Adachi et al.

However, the measurements given for the layers above, are for the intermediate product and not the final product. For example, in example one of Adachi, it states, "Then, an amorphous silicon film 13 is deposited on the silicon oxide film 12 by a plasma CVD to a thickness of 500.ANG. to

1500.ANG., for example, 1000.ANG.” Therefore, it is the intermediate measurements given and not the final. The claim relates to a final product and not the intermediate product as the measurements disclose in Adachi and so the identical invention is not disclosed.

III. Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

According to MPEP 706.02(j), the following establishes a *prima facie* case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. §103:

To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art

and not based on applicant's disclosure. In re Vaeck, 947 F.2d 488, 20
USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991).

A. Amended claims 3 and 15, and new claim 21, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over ADACHI ET AL. (5,985,704) in view of YAMAZAKI ET AL. (2004/0211356). The Applicant respectfully traverses.

1. Both Adachi and Yamazaki fail to teach or suggest an activation layer comprising a solid-phase crystallization polysilicon. Adachi teaches an amorphous silicon layer as seen in col. 7 of Adachi (as seen in reference 13 and 23) and Yamazaki teaches an amorphous silicon film as seen in paragraph 89. An amorphous silicon film is a silicon that does not have a crystalline structure and contrast that with the crystallization polysilicon, which is a silicon with a crystalline structure. Therefore, the measurements given for the amorphous silicon layer are not related to the presently claimed invention.

2. Respectfully, the Examiner's statement that the solid phase crystallization is not the final product is not a correct statement as seen in paragraph 38 of the present invention. Therefore, as seen in the original claim of the present invention, the limitation must be taken into account. As shown above, the opposite is true in that the measurements mentioned above for the other references of record were for the intermediate product and not for the final product

IV. Claim 22

Not mentioned by the Examiner in the 102 or 103 rejections, claim 22 is not anticipated or obvious based on the references of record. For example, Busta fails to teach or suggest the buffer layer in a single body including a step as claimed as seen in the separate layers in figure 2B. Adachi also fails to teach or suggest such a structure. Furthermore, Yamazaki fails to teach or suggest such a structure as seen figure 6. Furthermore, since claim 22 has been amended as suggested by the Examiner to overcome the 35 U.S.C. §112 rejection, claim 22 should be allowable.

V. Allowable Subject Matter

The Examiner stated that Claims 2, 5, 6, and 14 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

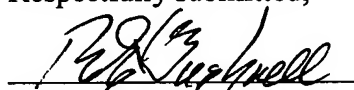
The applicant appreciates the examiner's indication of allowability pertaining to claims 2, 5, 6, and 14 . In accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.111(b), the applicant respectfully requests that the examiner temporarily hold objections and requirements as to form in abeyance until the remarks and amendments in this Amendment are considered by the examiner.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, all claims are deemed to be allowable and

this application is believed to be in condition to be passed to issue. If there are any questions, the examiner is asked to contact the applicant's attorney.

No fee is incurred by this Amendment. Should there be a deficiency in payment, or should other fees be incurred, the Commissioner is authorized to charge Deposit Account No. 02-4943 of Applicant's undersigned attorney in the amount of such fees.

Respectfully submitted,



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Folio: P57012
Date: 27 June 2006
I.D.: REB/SS